(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2282.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1790.

JASSY, *July* 2.

A COURIER is juſt arrived in this city with diſpatches from admiral Uſchakow, commander of the Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea, which inform us of a conſiderable victory gained by the Ruſſian admiral over the Turks.----Admiral Uſchakow having got information that 15 large Turkiſh veſſels were on their voyage to Sinope, he ordered a detachment of his ſquadron to purſue and attack them, which was done with ſuch ſucceſs, that above half of them were taken, burnt or ſunk, as they were entering the port. The Ruſſian artillery was at the ſame time ſerved with ſo much ſkill and effect that the magazines of the Turks, at Sinope, were wholly deſtroyed, and about three hundred men made priſoners.

COPENHAGEN, *July* 13.

The captain-lieutenant Fabritius, commanding the cutter le Helleſlynder, who arrived yeſterday from the Baltic, has brought intelligence, that the two diviſions of the ſmall fleet of Ruſſian gallies having joined, under the command of the prince de Naſſau, attacked, on the third of the month, the ſmall Swediſh fleet in the Gulph of Bioſko, which they entirely defeated and deſtroyed.

A part of this fleet, compoſed of more than a hundred veſſels of different ſizes, has been burnt, and captain-lieutenant Fabritius ſaw from 35 to 40 ſtrike their colours, and ſubmit to the victors.

During the engagement the great Swediſh fleet, commanded by the duke of Sudermania, took advantage of a favourable gale to extricate itſelf, and got out of its perilous ſituation; but as only 29 ſail could be counted after they got out, inſtead of 35, they appear to have left ſome ſhips behind them in their retreat.

The Ruſſian fleet immediately purſued them; the Swediſh fleet attempted to gain Sweabourg, and, on the 5th, made manœuvres, though the wind was contrary, to enter that port; but this attempt conſuming much time, the Ruſſians were almoſt up with them.

The 5th, in the evening, when our cutter quitted theſe parts, there were only two hours diſtance between the Swedes and Ruſſians, and an engagement muſt have taken place next day, if, during the night, the Swedes were not fortunate enough to make good their entry in Sweabourg in ſafety.

The loſs they ſuſtained muſt be very conſiderable—they reckon there were more than 8000 men on board the ſmall fleet, the greateſt part of whom have been taken priſoners, the remainder have periſhed.

With reſpect to the king, who commanded, they have probably been fortunate enough to ſave his perſon. A little after the engagement which took place between Wybourg and Peterſbourgh, they ſaw two ſmall ſhips, which had eſcaped, diſplay the royal flag.

This defeat had been preceded by circumſtances very diſtreſſing; and it was impoſſible that either the ſhips of war or the ſmall fleet could remain longer ſhut up in the Gulph of Wybourg, having on one ſide an enemy's country, and on the other ſuperior force; they were for ſeveral days in want of water, ammunition and proviſions; the men began to murmur, and deſertion increaſed to an alarming degree. The detachments which they ſent on ſhore for water or proviſions did not return—being either taken priſoners, or having voluntarily remained with the Ruſſians.

WARSAW, *July* 14.

The Turks have obtained a conſiderable advantage over the Ruſſians beyond the Cuban; 1300 Muſcovites, it is ſaid, have been carried to Conſtantinople.

The Turks, it ſeems, have alſo opened the campaign very ſucceſsfully againſt the Auſtrians; and we are aſſured that they ſtill continue diſpoſed towards a war at Conſtantinople, the account of the above defeat having raiſed their ſpirits amazingly.

It was ſome time ago reported that Ruſſia had ſecretly made advances to the king of Sweden, to conclude a ſeparate peace on conditions the moſt advantageous to that monarch. It is now even ſaid that there is a Swede at Peterſburgh for the purpoſe of carrying on the negotiations; but the honour and intereſt of the king of Sweden will, we are aſſured, prevent him from coming to any agreement without the previous knowledge of his allies.

VIENNA, *July* 21.

In conſequence of the high opinion his majeſty entertains of the experience, loyalty and fidelity, which has been manifeſted by field-marſhal count de Laſcy towards the ſtate, he has been pleaſed to appoint him commander in chief of all the troops aſſembled in Moravia, Bohemia and Gallicia.

The field-marſhals count de Laſcy and count Colleredo have ſtrongly recommended the nephew of the late field-marſhal Laudohn, who was till now lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp; and his majeſty, willing to give a proof of the great regard he had for his deceaſed uncle, has been pleaſed to appoint him, the ſaid baron Laudohn, to be ſecond colonel to the regiment which bears his uncle's name.

The body of the late field-marſhal was carried on the 17th to his eſtate at Haberſdorf, in order to be depoſited in the tomb he cauſed to be erected near his garden.

BRUSSELS, *Auguſt* 1.

The people here are clamorous for the releaſe of their champion, the duke d'Urſel, whom two ſentences from the council of Flanders had declared innocent of all accuſations; but, notwithſtanding this, the ſtates, without alleging any cauſe, have refuſed to liberate him. A party of the people went to the convent where he was confined, and ſet him free. In the mean time the ſtates diſpatched a corps of regular troops to ſeize him in his carriage, and eſcort him to Antwerp or Bruſſels. A ſkirmiſh enſued between this party and the people; the duke too, and his lady, who were in the carriage, made a valiant reſiſtance, and were both wounded;—nor did they ſurrender till overpowered by numbers.——They were then conducted onwards; but a reinforcement arriving to the people, another ſkirmiſh enſued, juſt without the gates of the town, and they were at length effectually releaſed.—The duke was immediately declared generaliſſimo of the volunteers, though he deſired to be enrolled as a private man.

LONDON, *July* 18.

A letter from Memel, dated the nineteenth of June, from a reſpectable merchant there, ſays, that all the lighters and floats of timber are ſtopped from getting down, the king of Pruſſia having ordered temporary bridges to be laid over the rivers, that his troops which are now on their march may meet with no detention, and, till they are over, no goods can come down; part of the cavalry is within an Engliſh mile of Memel, and more on their way; it is ſaid they will have 20,000 men round Memel in a few weeks.

Advice is ſaid to have been received at a Swediſh houſe in the city, that the king of Sweden, with the fleet under his command, had formed a junction with the duke of Sudermania, and was then at a ſingle anchor 20 leagues from Cronſtadt, hourly expecting that the Ruſſian fleet would come out, ſo that another engagement may be expected.

The laſt letters from Florence adviſe, that the tumults in that city begin to ſubſide, none but the loweſt claſſes of the people being engaged in them. On the firſt alarm, the Engliſh families, and travellers of diſtinction, were preparing to leave the place; but the better kind of citizens having taken up arms to quell the riots, which they had nearly accompliſhed, a deputation from the magiſtracy waited on lord Hervey, the Britiſh envoy, to aſſure his excellency of the perfect ſafety of the lives, and ſecurity of the property of the Engliſh. They alſo waited on lady Hervey, to requeſt her influence with the Engliſh ladies not to depart the city, and to quiet their fears.

Letters from Paris ſtate, that accounts had been received in that city of a mutiny amongſt the mariners in the ports of Breſt and Toulon: whether a mutiny has or has not taken place, it is very well known that much diſorder has for a long time prevailed at both places, and that the ſame ſymptoms of diſobedience and want of ſubordination is evident in the marine of France as in the army.

The laſt diſpatches from Bruſſels bring accounts of ſeveral ſkirmiſhes betwixt the Patriots and Imperial troops—ſome of them very bloody, and marked with that ſpirit of revenge which ought not to ſubſiſt among civilized nations. A very deſperate engagement happened very lately at the bottom of the mountain Bellair, between the Patriots, and three companies of infantry and the Huſſars of Wurmſer. Both ſides claim the honour of the day. Another affair happened near Ardennes, where the Patriots were completely defeated, and four of the priſoners were killed in cold blood by the huſſars. The congreſs learning from ſome deſerters, that major baron de Bleckem had given orders for this cruel act, have ſet a price upon his head of 1000 florins. The congreſs continue to amuſe the people with fine declarations and profeſſions; and the people on their ſide are, from the ſuggeſtions of the prieſthood, very ready to believe them. Parties of the peaſantry are inceſſantly pouring in to all the great cities, offering their ſervices. They will probably not be long before their valour will be tried; as, from every appearance, it ſeems to be the intention of the Imperial troops to paſs the Meuſe, as ſoon as they are in ſufficient force to do it with a proſpect of ſucceſs.

The fire which happened at Carliſcrone on the 22d ult. has deſtroyed 1087 houſes and warehouſes, two churches, and nearly all the military hoſpitals and caſernes.

The following are the particulars of the attempt to aſſaſſinate count Florida Blanca, the Spaniſh miniſter:

The count, in his way to his official apartments in the palace, about ten o'clock in the morning, was attacked by a man, who made a ſtroke at him behind with a dagger. The force of this ſtroke was fortunately parried by the count turning ſuddenly round. This movement, with the reſiſtance the dagger encountered from his cloaths, contributed to ſave him. The villain, however, not ſatisfied with one ſtroke, aimed a ſecond at the count, though ſurrounded with centinels and his own ſervants; but, before he had effected his laſt purpoſe one of the count's ſervants ſeized the monſter by the hair, and brought him to the ground. The miniſter's wounds were immediately examined, and found to be without danger. The aſſaſſin being laid flat, and having loſt the arm with which he committed the daring act, drew out his other hand from his pocket, and gave himſelf two blows, which are not mortal. The account given of the man is, that he had been formerly a ſurgeon at Buenos Ayres, from whence returning poor, he had formed many impracticable ſchemes, which he had ſubmitted to the miniſter, who had uniformly rejected them, as viſionary and abſurd. Theſe diſappointments had affected his intellects. His vengeance was not, it ſeems, levelled againſt the count in particular, but againſt all the miniſters; and the count happening to come firſt in his way, became the object of it. The leaſt veſtige of a conſpiracy has not been traced; and from the aſſaſſin's known character before, he is pronounced a maniac. It is not certainly known whether he is a Frenchman or a Spaniard. Some ſay his name is Paul Perret, others Paul Perez.

A ſuit of armour from Botany-bay, which belonged to a diſtinguiſhed native of that country, has been lately preſented to a member of the royal ſociety, and is reckoned a great curioſity by all thoſe who have examined it. It is compoſed of the ſkins of wild beaſts, ſo dried as to be almoſt as impenetrable as ſteel, exceedingly light, and well fitted to all the parts of the human body, which it is calculated to defend. It is accompanied by a ſpear, though made of wood, ſo poliſhed and pointed as to do execution equal to iron.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 3, ſays, "Yeſterday a moſt melancholy circumſtance happened in Chancery-lane: A lady, in adjuſting ſome flowers in an upper ſtory window, the flower-pot fell into the ſtreet, and in endeavouring to prevent its fall, the lady over-reached herſelf, fell out of the window, and was unfortunately killed on the ſpot, to the inconſolable grief of a large family."

The following may be depended upon as a fact—A journeyman ſhip carver, for ſake of the bounty, informed the other day againſt a brother journeyman of the ſame trade, and who worked in the ſame ſhop. The lieutenant accordingly went, and found the perſon informed againſt in a neat little room in Wapping, at dinner with his wife and eight children, the eldeſt of whom was not more than ten years old. Struck with the ſight, and having a feeling heart, he deſired the carver to eat his dinner, for no harm ſhould happen to him, and when he had finiſhed to ſtep down ſtairs.

The man accordingly finiſhed his dinner, and went to the lieutenant, who told him that he had been informed againſt by a young fellow who was a brother chip, and to whom he meant now to pay a viſit, deſiring the other to accompany him. When the lieutenant came to the informer, he aſked him how he could inform againſt a man who had ſo large a family to ſupport? and before he could reply, ſaid, "But my good fellow, as I ſhall not take this induſtrious man from his children, yet a man I muſt have in his room, and as you are unmarried and have been at ſea, I muſt inſiſt on your taking the ſituation you intended for him;" and ſo ſaying he gave the informing money to the married man, and took the other with him on board the tender, with the approbation of every perſon who has heard the ſtory.

July 24. A general war at length ſeems wholly unavoidable. The connections between the two Imperial courts and the Spaniards, with the natural allies of the Dons, render this the more certain. The language of Ruſſia is haughty in the extreme; and though France is at preſent apparently in an undecided ſtate, there remains no doubt into which ſcale they will caſt their whole force, when the proper period for the king and the national aſſembly declaring themſelves, arrives.

That we ſhall ſoon ſee a renovation in the government and police of Canada, there is little room to doubt. The laſt diſpatches ſent thither were of the moſt important nature; they contained outlines to the foregoing purpoſe, which have been maturely conſidered, and were ſent out to the experienced nobleman who governs that province, for his previous approbation. Indeed, if we may judge of the wiſdom and prudence of thoſe who framed them, the certainty that ſociety at large muſt derive laſting benefits from them muſt naturally ariſe.

The cauſe of the citizens becoming labourers in the amphitheatre at Paris, was as follows—The 30,000 work-people, who were paid 30 ſous a day, demanded 40; upon which an invitation was given to all good citizens to come and aſſiſt; M. de la Fayette, and M.

Bailly, the mayor, each took a shovel and a barrow, to set the example, and for several days there were near 200,000 people working gratis, in removing the gravel to form the embankment; amongst them ladies of the first fashion; and one day the king laid hold of a barrow, and desired it might be filled; the persons addressed having about half filled it, stopped; but the king said, "Fill away—fill away, my good friends, and don't let it be said that so strong a built labourer as I am disgraced himself with half a load, whilst every other man in the service carries double, and even the women and the boys contend for full measures."—He wheeled away three barrows, and acquired much applause. It drew more labourers too the next day; and till the greater part of the vast undertaking was accomplished, they stuck to it closely.

Aug. 2. Accounts from Revel, dated the 7th of July, mention the arrival of two Swedish ships of the line there, with one thousand prisoners, amongst them the Swedish rear-admiral Lejonanken, and fifty-six officers.

Field marshal Laudohn died at his head-quarters in Moravia on the 14th ultimo at 7 in the morning, of a fever, in consequence of an operation he underwent for the stone.

Accounts of the expences of the present naval armaments have been ordered by the board of admiralty, to be made up to the 31st of July. This has been already considered by the ignorant, as for the purpose only of making out a proper bill for Spain to pay. Such persons, should be informed, however, that the measure is a monthly or quarterly practice. We are authorised to say, that Spain, at present, has no intention of paying our expences, but, on the contrary, that she has declared her resolution of being reimbursed her own, at the coast of Britain, or, at least, of having her rights acknowledged and established—without any payment or fee.

Mr. Fitzherbert, we understand, will certainly leave Madrid on the 10th instant. The consideration of all terms of accommodation between the courts of Madrid and London terminate on that day.—The answer then must be final, and that answer is already well understood: Etiquette, and the treaty and faith of nations preclude hostilities before that day—in the mean time, the fleets of each power will be at sea, and waiting for their final instructions in a certain latitude, which will be communicated to them by swift sailing frigates or cutters.

Authentic account were received yesterday at the admiralty, of the grand Spanish fleet being at this time cruising in the bay of Biscay, in considerable force.

As hostilities may be reasonably expected forthwith to commence, it is more than probable from the vigour of the ministry, and the high and superior condition of our fleet, that an important blow may be struck before the 20th of this month.

'Tis more than probable, that a plan of operations is already settled in the cabinet, which by bringing the fleet into immediate action, will turn the scale of fortune decidedly in favour of the British arms.

NEW-YORK, *September* 24.

By captain Howland, who arrived here on Wednesday evening last in 36 days from Lisbon, we are informed that the English consul in that port had given liberty to all the British vessels that had been detained there by his orders under apprehensions of hostilities speedily taking place, to depart as soon as they thought proper. This seems to corroborate the advices brought by captain Watson from the fleet at Torbay, purporting that the disputes between England and Spain were amicably settled.

There is a report current in town, that a free navigation of the Mississippi is ceded to the United States by the court of Spain.

On the 12th of April last was a violent hurricane at the Cape of Good-Hope. Six large vessels were driven on shore and lost, one of which was an American whaler. The Guardian frigate, that so miraculously preserved lieutenant Riou, and part of his crew in the southern ocean, was driven on shore, and has since been broken up as entirely useless.

Accounts from the northward mention a considerable number of wolves having been killed by the inhabitants near the Cat's Kill mountains. Bears and other wild animals, it is said, are pouring down from the north in great numbers, and are becoming very troublesome to the country around, having committed much mischief already among the sheep. Several farmers have sustained great losses by them; one in particular, whose flock was stationed on a mountain, at a considerable distance from his dwelling, had upwards of 17 killed in one night by those voracious beasts of prey. It might be added, that such unusual inroads of the wild animals towards autumn are in Europe always looked upon as the presage of a succeeding hard winter, the creatures being informed by some natural instinct that a *long winter* needs *large stores*.

A letter from Paris mentions, that "previous to the 14th of July, eighteen thousand persons were for some time employed in digging the ground to form an amphitheatre for the spectators. Besides these many volunteers from the city resorted thither to assist them; among them were an immense number of women, some of them genteelly dressed. These fair labourers without ceremony, tucked up their petticoats and went to work with the pick-axe. Luckily they had breeches under their feminine dress, which prevented many of those rude jokes which might otherwise have passed."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, (Nova Scotia) dated September 12.

"A letter from Newfoundland mentions that the quantity of ice in those parts, and seas adjacent, has been much greater in quantity the last season than ever before known. The season for sea-fishing also had been very unfavourable in the north seas, and not a quarter part of the oil produced that has been usual in former years. The ice mountains have been seen this summer as low as the latitude of 43, some odd minutes, carrying so cold a body of air with them in their progress to the southward, as to occasion an apparent change of climate from sultry heat to severe cold, in two hours. Captain B——, in the schooner George, fell in with one of these mountains on the 14th ult. on the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, which was aground in 35 fathoms, exhibiting a most awful appearance, as it then blew a hard gale at E. N. E. with a very lofty sea."

The Gallic *Fete Champetre* is doubtless a novelty in *modern* times; but in those of antiquity, associations not less numerous, were occasionally found in various countries, on occasions of public sacrifices, and similar solemnities; the grand festivals of the Jews *annually* held at Jerusalem, in respect of numbers, and the patriotic feelings of the assembly, equalled whatever ideas we can entertain of the recent festival in the Champ de Mars.

On the day previous to the Gallic *Fete Champetre* a most bloody and wide extended slaughter took place in every corner of France—and at one instant commenced the most inhuman, cruel and general massacre of—pigs, geese turkies, sheep, and oxen, that ever stained the pages of history.

The peasants of Carelia (says a London paper) where the king of Sweden meditates a descent, are considered as marked with particular favour by the empress, in being permitted to wear their shirts in their breeches; a privilege the peasants of Russia are not allowed.

BURLINGTON, *September* 21.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a merchantile house in this city, dated August 22, 1790.

"As the accounts in my last were rather disagreeable, I have to regret, that there has been so little occasion since to flatter you with more pleasing intelligence. Indeed, so immersed in confusion is the place, that it is impossible to vend a cargo, or to procure any article of produce, especially molasses, at present, for a back freight. Flour is reduced to seven dollars—still on the fall, and by the latest accounts from the Cape, I find it selling there for only six dollars. Under these circumstances I am exceedingly sick of the place, and wish ardently to leave it; but these very circumstances forbid my fixing any period for my departure. By the return however of some American vessel (of which there are 117 in port) I may have an opportunity of being more particular on this head."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 28.

Extract of a letter from London, dated in July.

"Whatever report may say on the subject of the naval armament of Britain, you may rely on it, that the fleet equipping consists of but sixteen sail of the line, and which, to this moment, are by no means manned, notwithstanding every exertion by impress; even the much-talked-of popularity of a war with Spain, has not prevented their sweeping the prisons, and yet the fleet must remain unmanned till the arrival of their West-India ships.

"You will hear much of ten sail of Dutch line of battle ships having joined the English; but in this report there is no truth; neither is it possible for Holland to arm ten ships at present, were they so inclined: five sail of the line they can and will man. Lord Aukland is at the Hague, urging a compliance with the treaty: Amsterdam, however, gives every opposition to his measures, and despises the prince of Orange, as the tool and creature of Britain.

"You will be told of counter-revolutions in France, but to such reports, pay not the least attention, as every idea of the sort is entirely abandoned. The king of Spain demanded of the count Florida Blanca, to name an officer to command a body of troops to reinstate his brother of France. The count asked permission to refer his majesty to count d'Aranda, who from his personal and accurate knowledge of the situation of France, was well qualified to head an army for this purpose. With what body of troops, demanded the monarch, can you penetrate into the heart of France? I believe, sire, replied the count, at the head of fifty thousand men the thing is practicable; but I beg leave to add, as my opinion, that not a man of them would return, because the national assembly have thirteen hundred thousand troops devoted to them: The difficulty was deemed insurmountable, and every idea on the subject has been since rejected.

"As to Spain, it is well known they have been arming, without intermission, since the commotions in Holland, in 1787; and were powerful enough, before Britain was alarmed, to have crippled the naval nerve of England, by intercepting the East and West-India fleets; but they want enterprise, and in case of war, will have cause to lament omitting this blow.

"America is rising very rapidly in consequence and since the prominent national features that she displays by her new constitution, the powers of Europe heretofore unwilling to do her justice, discover symptoms of more than respect. This court, I aver, will concede many points that they have obstinately contended for; and Spain is already soliciting your friendship, by having ordered the governor of New-Orleans not to interrupt you in a free navigation of the Mississippi."

Extract of a letter from James Ross, Esq; sheriff of Lancaster county, dated 25th September, 1790—directed to his excellency the president of the state.

"SIR,—THIS day was lodged in the gaol of this county, a certain Samuel Doyle, one of the persons who murdered the two friendly Indians on the waters of Pine creek, in Northumberland.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated August 21.

"This goes by my brig the St. George, which I send to your consignment: she has been detained here on account of the rumors of war, which, had it been declared, I would have sent her to England; but, as by all accounts we have from the court of Lisbon, every thing is settled, I have resolved to send her to your port."

Yesterday arrived the ship Levant, captain Gillis, from Liverpool: By this vessel we have an authentic account of an accommodation of the late difference between Spain and England—It is as follows:—

LONDON, *August* 6.

PEACE.

"Yesterday about half past one o'clock the following letter was received by the lord mayor, and immediately sent by his lordship to Lloyd's coffee-house and the Bank.

"Whitehall, August 5.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to inform your lordship, that a messenger is arrived from his majesty's ambassador extraordinary at Madrid, with the account that, in compliance with his majesty's demand of satisfaction for the capture of the British vessels at Nootka, a declaration was signed on the 24th of July by count Florida Blanca in the name of his catholic majesty; and that the same was accepted in his majesty's name by his majesty's ambassador, who was thereupon to proceed to the discussion of the matters depending between the two courts, with a view to a definitive arrangement.

"The declarations above referred to, will be immediately published in a gazette extraordinary, which will be forwarded to your lordship as soon as it is printed.

"I am, My Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient
"And most humble servant,
"W. W. GRENVILLE.

The right hon. LORD MAYOR,
of LONDON."

"On this the bustle at the stock exchange became undescribable——The number of long and short face mixed, exhibited a scene which our readers may rather conceive than we can describe. The consuls mounted to 80 a half, and the other funds in proportion.

"In the evening was published the London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, *August* 5.

This morning one of his majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his grace the duke of Leeds, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, with dispatches from the right honourable Alleyne Fitzherbert, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that court, containing an account of the following declaration and counter-declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his excellency on the part of his majesty, and his excellency count Florida Blanca, his catholic majesty's minister and principal secretary of state, on the part of the catholic king.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the north-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the king; the under-signed counsellor and principal secretary of state to his majesty, being thereto duly authorised, declares, in the name and by the order of his said majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic majesty for the injury of which he has complained, fully persuaded that his said Britannic majesty would act in the same manner towards the king, under similar circumstances; and his majesty further engages to make full restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels, for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

It being understood that this declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his majesty may claim to form an exclusive establishment at the port of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, seventeen hundred and ninety.

(Signed)
(L. S.) Le count de FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His catholic majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the king, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the bay of Nootka, and the count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by order of his catholic majesty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his said majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the under-signed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of his majesty, on the catholic king, being thereto duly and expressly authorised, accepts the said declaration in the name of the king, and declares that his majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his majesty has complained.

The under-signed declares, at the same time, that it is [illegible] understood, that neither the declaration signed by count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the under-signed, in the name of the king, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect, the right which his majesty may claim to any establishment which his sub-

jects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming, in future, at the same bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this counter-declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms.

At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT.

The terms of the above declaration are so plain and specific, that we presume it is unnecessary to add any comments of our's—The *cause* of the intended war is now completely done away. What negotiations may now be pending relative to a settlement at Nootka Sound, will, we have no doubt, be concluded amicably. Treaties of this kind may be concluded, as they frequently are, in time of profound peace.

With regard to our fleet, orders will not perhaps be immediately issued for disarming, nor will the whole be at any rate disarmed. There are reasons to think that a squadron in the Baltic will yet be a measure of necessity—although, as to a war with Spain, the question is now fully decided. To those who weigh the advantages and disadvantages of even the most prosperous wars, this intelligence will not be unpleasing.

On the 9th of July last the king of Sweden gained a complete victory over the Russian coasting fleet in Swenk Sound. The king commanded in person, and took, run ashore or destroyed, forty-two Russian frigates and gallies. The Swedes also took 110 officers and 2000 men.

CHARLESTON, *September* 13.

Captain Antonie, who arrived here on Saturday last, in 12 days from Cape François, informs us, that when he left that place every thing was in the utmost confusion—that the governor was seized and beheaded at Aux Cayes—that 250 soldiers went in a frigate, accompanied by some transports, to Port-au-Prince, to assist the troops stationed there, who had for some time been besieged by the militia, assembled from Aux Cayes and other parts of the island, and had had several skirmishes with them at Lugan, where a party of the regulars were encamped; in short, that the order of government was entirely subverted.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 7.

Allen Quynn and Gabriel Duvall, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

Nicholas Worthington, Brice T. B. Worthington, Richard Harwood, jun. and John G. Worthington, Esquires, are elected for Anne-Arundel county.

JUST IMPORTED, by

JOHN PETTY, and CO.

In the ELEANOR and VIRGINIA to Patowmack,
CERES and HARMONY to Baltimore,
From LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which will be SOLD, on the most REASONABLE TERMS, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At their stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack—Where a reasonable advance will be made in GOODS and CASH to those gentlemen who may please to consign their TOBACCO to Messieurs YATES, PETTY and YATES, in LONDON. 6w

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THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE GAOL, last night, the two following negro men, viz. JEM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, well set; and had on, when he went away, a blue sailor's jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers; he has lately been run away, and brought from Baltimore gaol; he then had a pass, and called himself Tom, and it is very likely he will obtain another, and change his cloaths and name, as he is an old offender, and as great a villain as ever lived; (he is the property of the subscriber.) JOE, about the same height of the other, had on an old check shirt, and osnabrig trousers, and has sundry other cloaths with him; they are both about twenty-two years of age, and Joe has a father at Saint George's, belonging to the honourable Richard Barnes, Esquire, and a mother, and perhaps other relations, about the mouth of Patuxent river, from whence or some other part of the lower end of this county, they will endeavour to escape by water to the eastern shore, or elsewhere. They were assisted in breaking out of gaol by some person or persons from without. The above reward will be given for bringing them to the gaol of the subscriber, and discovering their accomplice or accomplices, or twenty dollars for the above fellows alone.

P. FORD, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

Sunday, September 26, 1790.

October 1, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS BLACKLOCK, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber on or before the 20th instant, on which day part of his personal property will be sold, at his late dwelling, in order to discharge the same.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Executor.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand, and for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Gallon,

A Considerable Assortment of

OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, six years old; Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavella and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Teneriffe, of different qualities.

—LIKEWISE,—

Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, West-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyson, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Muscovado Sugars—To be SOLD low for Cash, State or Continental Certificates.

For SALE,—Likewise,—

At my late Brother's Store,

A large and general assortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be disposed of on very low terms, little more than cost and charges, for Cash or Certificates, as above.—Old customers to the store, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their interest to apply soon.

☞ CASH given for all kinds of

State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, October 5, 1790.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend petitioning the worshipful justices of Frederick county, at November court, for a commission to establish the bounds and lines of three tracts of LAND, viz. RETIREMENT CORRECTED, HALF-MOON, and part of a tract of LAND called BEDFORD, lying in Frederick county; agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding of lands.

HUGH FERGUSON, sen.
JOHN FERGUSON,
CHRISTOPHER HAYTER.

September 29, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT some of the inhabitants of Prince-George's county intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to empower the justices of the peace to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a gaol and gaol-yard in the said county.

September 30, 1790.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tuesday the 12th inst. the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of this city, will be run for on the terms agreed on by the members last year.—The members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the day preceding the race.

Half an hour before the Jockey Club Purse is run for, a SWEEP-STAKE of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for, one single three mile heat.

ON Wednesday the 13th of October, 1790, will be run for over the course near Annapolis, a subscription purse of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 14th of October, a purse of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse; three horses to start each day, or no race; the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day eight dollars, and for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post—and to start each day at eleven o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

THOMAS PRYSE,

Saddler and Harness-Maker,

ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and sell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the newest fashion, and on the lowest terms.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of women's and men's best saddles, saddle-cloths, saddle-bags, bridles, chaise and phaeton harness, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to sell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neatest and best manner. He returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH.

DAVID BANGS,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from Church-street to a house lately occupied by Mr. Dobbin, near the church, where he carries on his business in all its various branches in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. As he has supplied himself with the best materials of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes, by his attention, to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

HENRY STOUFFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his old friends and customers, that his STAGE between BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS will, in future, run again three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Stark's, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at eight o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at nine o'clock, and will perform the passage by a change of horses, with the greatest speed that possible can be.

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who can come well recommended—To serve either in the capacity of an house-keeper, sempstress or lady's maid. For further information inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, September 27, 1790.

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at the dwelling house of WALTER M'PHERSON, in Charles county, near Pomonkey warehouse, on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock,

TWENTY-ONE LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children. Taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due from said M'PHERSON, to the State of Maryland.

T. A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Sept. 16, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. JOHN BRYAN, deceased,

SUNDRY HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, household FURNITURE and plantation UTENSILS.

All persons indebted to the estate are desired to attend on the said day and settle their accounts, and those having claims are requested to bring them in, legally proved, for settlement, as the subscribers are desirous to settle the business as quick as possible. The above sale will be for cash only.

LYDIA BRYAN, Executrix.
NATHAN VENNUMS, Executor.

*** The HOUSE and PLANTATION is to be LET.

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust, by Mr. Gerard Blackiston Causin, *of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the highest bidders, on the 7th day of December next*——

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are some valuable carpenters and house servants; also, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be sold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres:—On the first is a very large genteel dwelling house, with every other necessary house for a family, tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, a garden, well paled in, and a considerable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling house for an overseer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco house, corn house, and a blacksmith's dwelling house and shop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and grass, pleasantly situated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extensive prospect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the interest annually; good personal security must also be given by the purchasers with a lien on the real property. The sale will be at the overseer's house, and continue until all is sold. A plot of the land may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaser, and possession given.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to sell certain property to which he is entitled.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of two tracts of LAND, lying in the said county, called HIS LORDSHIP's JUSTICE, and FORCE PUT FOR PREVENTION.

RICHARD RICHARDSON.

West River, September 13, 1790. 4X

In virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, for ready cash only, on the 28th of October next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day,

THAT well known and valuable tract of land called Okington, whereon the late Mr. Joshua Brown lived, in Harford county, near Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna, containing, by patent, 703½ acres. This excellent farm is finely situated on the Bay shore, and has almost every possible advantage to recommend it: The soil is equal to any in the county, and well calculated for the production of tobacco, grass, and grain of every kind: The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the land well timbered: The purchaser will also have the advantage of several fisheries, and of an easy commodious water carriage of his product to market. This farm is at present in good order, well fenced, has a convenient dwelling house on it, several meadows, and other valuable improvements.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Samuel Groom Osborn, sundry valuable negroes, the property of the said Osborn.

On Saturday the 30th of October, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the town of Joppa, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, a tract of land, the property of the said Samuel Groom Osborn, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace, in said county, whereon Daniel Baylis now lives, containing 101½ acres.

On Monday the first of November next, if fair, if not the ensuing fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esq; near Belle-Air, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Benjamin B. Norris, part of a tract of land called Burr, containing for the said part 224 acres, and a tract of land called Norris's Chance, containing 262 acres, lying within two miles of Belle-Air, and well improved.

On Tuesday the second of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from John Love, Esquire, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Love, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—190 acres called Love's Addition Improved; 396 acres called Waxford and Great-Britain; 100 acres called Robert's Lot; 17 acres called Bond's Fortune and Bond's Lot; 61 acres called Harsard, and part of Rigdon's Escape; 25 acres called Love's Chance; and 40 acres, part of Redminster.

On Wednesday the third of November next, if fair, if otherwise the ensuing fair day, at the house of Mr. James Amos, junior, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called The Grove Eden Hundred, containing 120 acres; also, one other tract of land called Brimstone Ridge and Sons Addition, containing 310 acres, and one other tract of land called Roache's Choice, containing 40 acres.

On Thursday the fourth of November, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, at the dwelling house of Mr. James Amos, senior, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said James Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—One tract of land called James's Care, containing 135 acres; one other tract of land called Branston Ridge, containing 95 acres; part of one other tract of land called Fur Hills; one other tract of land called Shaw's Dependence, containing 12; and one other tract of land called Shaw's Privilege, containing 7½ acres.

On Friday the fifth of November next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day that may happen thereafter, at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Amos, sen. near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Robert Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—One tract of land called Good Hope, containing 614 acres; one other tract called Robert's Enlargement, containing 772 acres; one other tract called Spanish Oak Hill, containing 337½ acres; one other tract called The Bottom, containing three acres; one other tract called John's Refuse, containing 58 acres; part of one other tract called Branston Ridge, containing 29 acres; part of one other tract called Amos's Purfuit, containing 161 acres; also part of one other tract called Saplin Ridge, containing 99½ acres; part of another tract called Amos's Outlet, containing 26 acres; and a tract called Wild Glaid, containing 30 acres.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock each day, and to be sold for cash only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday the ninth of October next, at the dwelling plantation of the late WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco, for READY CASH,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Conyallius Neck, called and known by the name of Hall's Lease, containing 38 acres, one NEGRO WOMAN, a valuable MARE, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The above property to be sold for the use of the said W. Pye's creditors.

HOSKINS HANSON, } Trustees.
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, }

Charles county, September 6, 1790. 4X

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Cracknels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hoskins Hanson, Esq; late collector of Charles county.

September 1, 1790. FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable them to dispose of the materials of the old chapel, and the ground thereto belonging.

St. Peter's parish, September 6, 1790. 4

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of a tract of LAND called HOWARD's RANGE, lying in the county aforesaid, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

HORATIO JOHNSON.

September 13, 1790. 4X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of The LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh. w 8

September 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790. 8X

Alexandria, September 13, 1790.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOWMACK COMPANY, at George-town, on Saturday the 11th instant—It was ORDERED, That ten pounds sterling, on each share in the said company, be paid to Mr. Wm. Hartshorne, their treasurer, on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec. 1X

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of THOMAS GASSAWAY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated that a settlement may take place, and those indebted to him are desired to make payment without delay, to

ELIZA GASSAWAY, Administratrix. 2

The subscriber hath received, from the latest Importations from LONDON,

A very general assortment of GOODS,

Properly chosen for the approaching Season, which he will sell at the most reduced Prices, for

CASH or Good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He also again takes the liberty of calling on those who have been long indebted to him for former dealings, by bond, note or open account, to come and settle their respective balances, to prevent the trouble of suits, or an assignment of their obligations, which must inevitably happen, unless due attention is paid to this request. 4 w J. M.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 24, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at HOUGHTANK Bridge.

ANTHONY MANN,

DRUGGIST,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, at the corner of Market and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE, has just received, by the late arrivals,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS, of the best qualities—and will receive, from time to time, such supplies as to enable him to sell as reasonable as any other person on the continent——With a variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and a few DRY PAINTS, such as PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILLION, VENETIAN RED, YELLOW OAKER, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW.

All masters of vessels, private families, store keepers and ferries, may be furnished with every article they have occasion for, at the shortest notice.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by JOHN RAWLINGS, living at colonel Hammond's, in the Head of Severn, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, branded on the near fore shoulder with an H, and shod all fours. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. w 3

TAKEN up adrift, at the mouth of the Eastern Bay, opposite to Poplar-Island, a BATTEAU, twenty feet long and five feet wide, her gunwale much torn. The owner may have her again on proving property and applying to the subscriber, living in Talbot county.

WILLIAM WEBB HADDAWAY.

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce.—There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fences, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some necessary out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land about one-half heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and outhouses, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME.

			Dollars
1	Prize of the said plantation, valued at		2000
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garo,	Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson,	Mr. Jacob Gelwicks,
Mr. Edward Fennell,	Mr. Samuel Bird.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams,	Mr. Frederick Grammer.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis.

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clarke's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MURRAY.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.